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A NEW HAITIAN OLIGOCENE HORIZON.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Messrs. W. W. Webster and Edmond Roumain, in the course of explorations in Haiti in 1905, located several beds of fossils, all apparently of Oligocene age.

The number of species obtained is not sufficient for any comparison with the Santo Domingo beds, yet the diversity of what were found may indicate a slightly different horizon. The following forms have been identified from a bed exposed in a stream on the road between Las Caobas and Hinche.

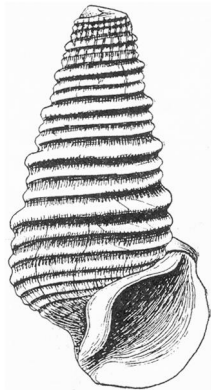
***Potamides roumaini* n. sp. Fig. 1.**

The shell is conic, rapidly and regularly tapering, rather thick and solid. The summit is lost in adults, the breach closed by a strongly convex plug. $6\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remain, sculptured as follows: each whorl bears three strong spiral ridges, of which the upper one, forming a projecting ledge immediately below the suture, is strongest, the others equal, and nearly as wide as the intervals, which are marked with growth-lines. On the first two whorls the ridges are made nodose by rather close longitudinal waves, but on the last three whorls the ridges are smooth and even. The last whorl has about six smooth ridges below the subsutural ledge, and a few very weak ones on the base. The aperture is trapezoidal, channelled at both ends. Outer lip thick, expanded, protruding below. Columella short, thick.

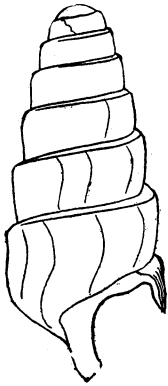
Length 24, diam. 13 mm.

Potamides hillsboroensis (Heilprin) has some resemblance to this species, but it is more nearly related to *P. suprasulcatus* (Gabb), from which *P. roumaini* differs as follows: it is a smaller and narrower shell; the subsutural cord is more prominent; the other spiral cords are stronger.

Potamides roumaini is named in honor of Mr. Edmond Roumain of Port-au-Prince. In a second specimen $7\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remain.



Potamides roumaini.

Potamides caobasensis n. sp. Fig. 2.*Potamides caobasensis*.

The shell is conic-turrite, rather solid, $6\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remaining, the summit truncate, closed by a convex plug. There is a prominent ridge forming a narrow, horizontal ledge below the suture. Below this ledge the surface is flat, smooth and vertical. The last whorl is rounded at periphery and base. The aperture is injured, but apparently formed much as in *P. roumaini*.

Length of broken shell 23 mm.

A peculiar species, distinguished by its smooth whorls, prominent below the suture.

Natica rugosa Gmel.

A single specimen, found with the preceding.

Arca websteri n. sp.

Shell of moderate size, the alt. contained nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ times in the length, inflated, thick and heavy, with strongly elevated prosogyrate beaks. Left valve with 32 strong, abruptly elevated ribs which are closely sculptured with transverse nodules, and are a little wider than their intervals. On the posterior slope the ribs lose the nodules, gradually decrease in elevation and are rounded, becoming quite weak near the hinge border. The basal margin converges posteriorly towards the hinge line, and is full and convex anteriorly; anterior end rounded, posterior end convex, obliquely subtruncate. Hinge bearing about 2,438 teeth, an irregular tooth or two near the middle, terminal teeth larger but straight or nearly so. Cardinal area short and wide, marked with several resiliary grooves forming 3 or 4 concentric lozenges. The terminal and basal margins of the valves are deeply fluted, and the interior conspicuously striated.

Length 42.5, alt. 34, diam. of left valve 17.3 mm.; length of hinge-line 28.5 mm.

This fine ark is closely related to the recent *A. chemnitzii* but differs by the greater number of radial ribs and the heavier, larger shell. *A. staminea* Say is also related. It is represented by numerous left valves and fragments, some of the latter indicating that it attains a larger size than the type specimen. The two valves are presumably alike in sculpture.

In several valves in the lot, the cardinal area is decidedly narrower than in the type. These may possibly represent another species. Type No. 1,312 A. N. S. P.

Arca sp. undet.

A single right valve was taken representing another species having more numerous ribs decidedly narrower than their intervals. As it is somewhat imperfect, description is deferred.

Ostrea sp.

Oysters occur in some quantity in a bed between Los Cahobas and Formonde. The species has not been determined. Another oyster bed was found in the mountains north of Lake Assuei.